SUNDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1882. The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending Sept. 30, 1882, was:

Total for the week ...

A Blighted Career.

There is one view in which the declination of the Republican nomination for Governor

by Secretary Folger seems possible. The final judgment of mankind upon a di tinguished career is usually determined by the manner in which that career ends. No matter how many successes a man may have had, eventual failure blights them all. No matter how many times a man may have failed, final success lights up his whole life.

A few days ago no man in the State of New York enjoyed a more honorable eminence in the estimation of his fellow men than CHARLES J. FOLGER. He had been in public office from early life. When only twenty-six years old, he was a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Ontario County. After the adoption of the present Constitution of the State he was elected County Judge. Then he became State Senator and was in the Legislature eight years. After this he came to New York as Assistant Treasurer of the United States here, and relinquished that office upon his election as an Associate Judge of the reorganized Court of Appeals. After ten years of service he was chosen to succeed SANFORD E. CHURCH as Chief Judge, and finally he resigned from the bench to become Secretary of the Treasury. Few men in the country have more reason to be satisfied with the record of their

If Judge Folgen had left the Treasury to retire from office, he would have taken with him the esteem and respect of the entire community. People would have said not only that he was a good Judge and an effleient administrative officer, but that he was also an honorable politician who would not stoop to base acts or allow others to use his name and reputation for improper political purposes. His career would have been successful from beginning to end.

It will not be so if he accepts this baleful nomination. Having acquired everything that makes political life desirable, he seems disposed to throw it all away for the chance of being chosen Governor of New York. A Republican Governor once remarked to us that it was very pleasant to look out of the window of the Executive Chamber at Albany and think you were the Chief Magistrate of the greatest State in the Union; but it cannot be so pleasant to go back to one's home, at the end of a long life of varied public service, as the defeated candidate for an office which you did not want yourself and which your own party did not want to give you.

To the Democrats it does not make any particular difference what Judge Folger does; nor do we think any action of which they are capable can save the Republicans this year. The person to whom it makes most difference whether Judge Folger runs or not is Judge Folger himself; and we cannot help feeling regret that he is likely to let his party associates blight a career that has hitherto been so worthy.

The Sheriff of Dublin Released from Prison.

On Aug. 16, Mr. E. DWYER GRAY, the High Sheriff of Dublin, a member of Parliament, and the editor of the Dublin Freeman's Jourmal was sentenced to three months' impriscomment for an alleged contempt of court. After six weeks' incarceration, this man, who will henceforth figure among the martyrs of free speech, has been released from imprisonment by the Judge who sentenced him. The reasons assigned for the remission of an unjust penalty are of the feeblest and most disingenuous kind, and the fact doubtless is that Justice Lawson has been forced, much against his will, to obey the will of high executive authorities, whose opinion of his conduct coincides in all likelihood with that so forcibly and unanimously expressed by the people of Ireland.

That the treatment of Mr. GRAY involved a serious infringement of the most precious liberties of the press will be manifest when we recall the main features of the case, and point out the futility of defending Justice Lawson's action by the far-fetched plea that the victim of his severity was an officer of the court. The offence for which the editor of the Freeman's Journal was summarily arraigned, and for which, without being allowed to retain counsel or to call witnesses, he was flung into jail, was the publication of a letter written by an eyewitness of the behavior of the jury in the HYNES case, and of a brief editorial comment suggesting that the charges called for inquiry. The misconduct of which they were accused was subsequently denied by the members of the jury under oath. but it was attested by the affidavits of five witnesses, so that, to whichever side we may think the balance of probability turns, there seems to have been, indisputably, ground enough for an investigation. If categorical assertions imputing the grossest misbehavior to men on whose deelsion hangs the life of a fellow being are not proper subjects of publication, and do not justify an editor in directing attention to them, it is hard to see what the press and the community which it serves have gained by the legisla-Hon of the last hundred years.

We must bear in mind that the Freeman's Journal did not youch for the correctness of the statements made its correspondent. It simply insisted that such charges, impeaching the character of the trial just concluded, called for scrutiny at the hands of those who had it in their power to grant a new trial or to modify the penalty imposed upon the convict. In taking this position Mr. GRAY simply did his duty and we do not hesitate to say that he would have been basely recreant as an editor and a man if, in view of the facts which had been laid before him, he had not stretched forth his hand to arrest the arm of justice and compel the court and the country to examine whether the unhappy prisoner at the bar had been allowed that to which the meanest and the worst British subject is entitled—a trial at the hands of sober and conscientions men.

When it was found that the attempt to impugn the right of a new-paper to raise the question of the competence of a particular jury to render a verdlet of guilty in a trial for murder had provoked an outburst of indignation from all parts of Ireland, and even on the part of many representatives of the English Liberal press, another justification of Judge Lawson's action was put forward, and an effort was made to imnale Mr. Gray on the horn, of a dilemma. He was, it was pointed out, at the same time editor of the newspaper in which the jury's conduct was criticised and Sheriff of Dublin, to whom the supervision of the jury be-

onged. If, then, the charge were false, Mr. GRAY, in his capacity of editor, was guilty of libel; if it were true, on the other hand, he was, in his capacity of Sheriff, guilty of glaring neglect of duty. But this specious dilemma will not bear close examination. The relation of the Dublin High Sheriff to the ordinary functions associated with the office in this country, such, for in stance, as the impanelling and custody of jurors, is purely nominal. These duties are nvariably performed by subordinates, and, although their chief can indubitably punish them for negligence, yet such would not be the prompt and proper way to redress the grievous wrong which, it was said, had been perpetrated in the HYNES case. Mr. GRAY'S first duty was not to discipline a deputy sheriff-that was a matter which no doubt h would have looked to in good time-but to save a man from death, or at least to call upon those who alone were competent to grant a new trial or a remission of sentence to inquire whether the prisoner HYNES had been properly convicted This was plainly a matter for the Court, or for the Castle authorities, acting as the offleial trustees of the public welfare, and it would have been absurd for the editor of the Freeman's Journal to defer laying informa-

nates We are by no means surprised to hear from our correspondent that Justice Lawson had yesterday some difficulty in explaining the reasons which had impelled him to imprison Mr. GRAY. It would seem to have been still harder to furnish a plausible explanation of his victim's release, when the term for which he had been sentenced had but half expired. The pretence that judicial persecution had brought about a change for the better in the tone of the Freeman's Journal is altogether preposter ous. The Freeman's Journal, though its loy alty to the Catholic Church and the cause of Ireland has never been disputed, has been at all times relatively temperate and guarded in its utterances, and there has been no change whatever in this respect since its editor's incarceration. The truth is that the action of the Court in imprisoning Mr. GRAY for contempt has aroused a storm to which the British Ministry has yielded, not only because the freedom of the press had been flagrantly encroached upon, but because Judge LAWSON is believed to have been actuated by motives of revenge for opposition offered in times past by the offending newspaper to his schemes of personal advancement.

tion of urgent import before the community

until in his capacity of Sheriff he had in

vestigated the conduct of his own subordl-

A New Monthly Magazine.

Consul Mason of Basel has fine gifts as a descriptive writer. He is the leading contributor to the August number of the Commercial Relations of the United States. This periodical, which we have had occasion to notice from time to time, was founded by the Hon. WILLIAM M. EVARTS, and is issued from the Government Printing Office at Washington. Five hundred conies of the new magazine are printed at the public expense for every one that is ever opened and read. The bulk of the edition goes directly to the junk shops, its virgin pages unthumbed. Yet it is a wonderful publication. About five years ago it occurred to Mr.

EVARTS that the American Consuls abroad, having nothing else under heaven to do, might as well as not employ the time in improving their literary style and cultivating the graces of rhetoric. With great practical foresight he established this magazine, for he knew that no existing periodical published by private enterprise would print the efforts of his Consuls, and that it is very discouraging to keep on writing year after year and never get into type. Although the experiment costs the people a good deal of money annually, the results have in some respects justified the hopes of Mr. EVARTS. The Consuls have filled up a good deal of idle time and have produced some rather remarkable pieces of composition. It is curious, however, that Consuls in different parts of the world do not show the same degree of progress. For instance, while Consul Robinson of Tamatave, Madagascar, does not write better than when he began, most of the Swiss Consuls, notably Consul Mason of Basel and Consul BYERS of Zurich, have made astonishing strides in

the art of pleturesque presentation. Let us listen to Consul Mason, who has to record the interesting fact that emigration from Switzerland to America still continues: " On any Wednesday or Thursday afternoon-parties

rly during the spring or autumn months-there may e seen at the Central Railway station in Basel a throng ! people mostly of the industrial classes, mechanics factory operatives, farmers, shepherds, and foresters from the rural cantons, and bright-faced young men from city counting rooms or the schools, with their sis ers, mothers, wives, and children, of all ages, dressed in their test ciothing and prepared for a long journey. Some are chattering volubly with friends, many are singing, while others are thoughtfully silent. These are the emigrants for the United States and the relative and friends who have come to wish them God speed of their long journey to their new homes?"

It will be perceived that this runs very smoothly, and successfully combines the maximum of sound with the minimum of senseone of the main objects of diplomatic writing. Consul Mason proceeds:

"A few moments' conversation with the sturdy, intel ligent emigrants who leave here each week shows clearly that their change of habitat is no blind leap into the dark they have weighed all the chances, informed themselve. thoroughly, and know where they are going and what they expect to do when there. Three out of every five have a brother, a father, or some trusted friend or neighbor who is already established in America, and has written back exact information which draws the remaining members of families resistlessly to the free life and larger opportunities of the New World.

'As the Switzer is a patriotic, home loving man, usually thrifty and content, it would require more than superficial statement to fully explain this steady out flow of the best yeomanry of the Alpine republic. It is not because of untoward seasons, for although frosts have in late years, made the wine crop meagre and un certain, the harvests of last season were good, and the preceding and succeeding winters exceptionally mild an gonial. It is not from an oppressive government or a grinding military system that the Swiss emigrant dees, for this is a government of the people, by the people, for the people,' and the militia service of the mountaineers and workingmen, a unirable as it is in a mili-tary and economic sense, is hardly more than a summer holiday compared with the rigid martial duties under the French, German, and Austrian systems."

It is not to be expected that a writer of Consul Mason's facility should confine him self to the narrow limits of Switzerland. His eye is upon all Europe, and everywhere he finds facts which flatter his patriotic spirit. "Is there," he asks, "any permanent protec tion for European manufactures and agri culture against the enormous resources, the industry, and the enterprise of the American republic?" He observes that "the Italian state-men recognize as fully as the imperial Austrian economist the growing strength of American competition; but they are equally at a loss to devise means of protection." here is the most convincing of all Consul Mason's observations:

"It is but a few months since Mr. Wonrn, the noted Parisian lady's tailor, pronounced American dress silks equal to the best that Lyons can produce, and the Engish and Parisian tailors who announce in their card and advertisements 'An American fit guaranteed,' pay a similar tribute to the superior style and finish of gen tiencen's clothing when made by the best workmen in the United States."

Let us now turn to Consul S. M. H. BYERS of Zurich. He has had the enterprise to explore the entire length of the St. Gothard Pass, and to survey its willest gorges from the top

of a diligence. With a glowing pen he records his observations and sensati

"The St. Gothard Pass is many centuries old, and over a chain of mountains the highest in Europe, though not showing the highest single peaks. In the snow fields rise the principal rivers of Switzerland flowing north and south, the Reuss, the Ticino, the histor

Rhone, and the classic Rhine.

"The scenery along the route of the pass is of sulline grandeur. The very top of the pass is a little plateau or valley, a few miles in length, surrounded by dreary rocks, with mighty peaks and snew fields in the near distance. It is silent and desolate, and, with the size execution of the old stock housing a signs of his. single exception of the old stone hospice, no signs of his man life or marks of human hand are to be seen. The height of the old post road in this little valley is 7.00 feet above the sea. Some of the peaks in view are 9.00 to 10,000 feet in height. For centuries this mighty mass of mountains has stood as a barrier between the north of Europe and the sunny lands of Italy. The old Helvetians, under ORGETORIX or DIVING, had not greater long ings for an easy way to the warm southland than th

Europeans of modern civilization have had.

"Before the building of railroads it was a journey o weeks to travel around the higher Alos into Italy from Switzerland. A footpath was made over the St. Got hard from the valley of the Reuss as early as the begin ning of the thirteenth century, but it remained a dan gerous and dizzy footpath only. It was only a hundred years ago that the first vehicle of any kind was dragged along this footpath over the Alps.

"In 1820 the canton Uri, aided by the confederacy

commenced building a post road along this mountain path and at an expense that was something enormous considering the time, the smallness of the population and their poverty. The road was like all Alpine post roads, a specimen of bold engineering. It crossed tremendous gorges, clang in dizzy places to the steep sides of high mountains, swept around sudden corners and angles, and reached heights above those of any and angles, and reached heights above those of any previous mountain road. Its novelty and the grand pictures of the route soon made it a chosen way to Italy for tourists, while the commerce of Switzerland changed its whole course. This post road was 18½ feet wide, and had an average grade of 10 per cent. At points where avalanches threatened it, it was bridged or roofed over, and the great masses of snow and ice rolled cooled over, and the great masses, the light of the polynomial of the mountain diligences, and their travelling occupants unharmed. As a mountain pass postrond the St Gothard was, and is, unexcelled; but modern inventions, greater progress, and unheard of travel have combined to make a shorter route to Italy a necessity. Man could not go occr the Alps by shorter ways, but he could go through them."

The perilous journey of Consul S. M. H. Byers to the high Alps was not undertaken in vain. In the course of his explorations he discovered that engineering science has at ast succeeded in tunnelling the St. Gothard, and he hastens to communicate the important fact to the Department of State and his fellow countrymen generally. Useful BYERS

A Stock-Gambling Minister.

Our Baptist neighbor, the Examiner and Thronicle, preaches a little sermon on the ollowing text:

"Some time ago a well-known clergyman beloved by his church and respected by the community resigned his pastorate and entered on secular employment. The cause assigned was ill health, caused by long continued everwork. Probably the reason was renuine perhaps it was sufficient; but another that was carefully concealed has since transpired. In an evil hour he was per suaded to "take a fiyer" in Wall street, and soon he en gaged quite extensively in stock speculations. As a result he became so seriously involved that he was obliged to resign his pastorate and accept an offer of a arge salary in business, in order to repair his shattered ortunes and keep him from bringing open shame on hi

Probably the clergyman referred to is the Rev. Dr. Tyng the younger, who resigned his pastorship of the Holy Trinity Church and went into the insurance business, we believe. Of his stock operations a recent lawsuit has given us a hint. It is obvious that if Dr. Tyng had health and strength enough to earn a handsome income from an insurance company he was not too much enfeebled by overwork to take care of a church, and the reason given for his resignation was not the true one. But whether that true reason was his unfortunate stock gambling or something else we do not know. Our Baptist con-

temporary says it was the stock gambling. But what is the lesson the Examiner and Chronicle draws from the case of the clergyman who has abandoned his sacred calling to make his living in a secular occupation? Could a more impressive warning," it says, be given against the undue haste to get rich that is so rife in society to-day?" And then it proceeds to preach an entirely unobjectionable sermon, in which Christians are varned that to all of them, except here and there a lucky fellow, "wealth can côme only as the well-earned reward of a life of honesty, even the practice of those virtues throughout a long life is not at all sure to produce wealth. There are other qualities, such as those of judgment and an aptitude for acquisition, which must be exercised to bring about that result.

But that point we do not propose to argue. This much, at least, is undoubtedly true: Every honest, temperate, industrious, and sconomical man, who does not sacrifice his future financial security to present indulgence, is sure to get on well, if not to get rich, provided he learns to do something for which there is a demand, and is physically able to keep at work. What rather concerns us now is that our Baptist contemporary should draw a BEN FRANKLIN moral, and no

other, from the facts it recites as a text. Here was a clergyman, with a great church, n the midst of a great city, more than half of whose population reject Christian minissacred duties that he joined the Mammon worshippers of Wall street in his hot haste to get rich. If he was really in earnest in his calling, and really believed what he preached, that earthly wealth is as dross compared with the eternal and spiritual treasures, he would have had no time to watch the stock indicator, and no thought left to expend on

stock operations. So far from the Church having suffered any loss, it has made a great gain in the withdrawal of such a man from its ministry. He was only a half-hearted servant of Christ, and it is men like him who are doing more to discredit Christianity and make its progress difficult than all the infidels who assail it. JAY GOULD would have as much justification

for preaching the religion of Christ as he. In truth, if the Rev. Dr. Tyng and all Christian ministers were as thoroughly absorbed in their work of saving men-heart and soul. in season and out of season—as JAY GOULD is in his, the change that would come over our churches would be radical. And yet it was an even greater self-devotion that their Master required.

A Manufacturer's Morality.

The Tariff Commission, ridiculous as some of its proceedings have been, is nevertheless an official body proceeding under the sanction of the laws of the United States, and it may be assumed that the witnesses who testify before the Commissioners know that the business in hand is serious, and that they

are expected to tell the truth. We give Mr. Blankenship, the Presiden of the Richmond Chamber of Commerce, the benefit of this assumption. The Tariff Commission has been taking testimony in that city. He appeared as a witness. He is an iron manufacturer, and also appears to be interested in the production of peanuts., At all events, he wanted the existing duties on

iron and peanuts retained. A high quality of salad oil, he declared, was made from peanuts. The President of the Commission thereupon asked him whether it was sold as peanut oil. "No," answered Mr BLANKENSHIP, "it is sold as the very best olive oil from Smyrna or Florence. It is put up in the most beautiful Florence flasks, and

reckon it is about as good." Here was a prominent merchant in a large

city openly asking the national Government to continue a particular tax because it enabled the manufacturers of a certain commodity to paim their product off on the community as something different from what it really is. We do not know what Mr. BLANK-ENSHIP calls this, but we call it protection to

swindling.

The Proposition of a Buddhist. We have received from a Buddhist in the interior of India a printed circular, which is entitled "A Few Words to Churchgoers. The writer, who asks that his circular shall be placed "where it will do most good," argues that intelligent, sincere, and earnest people ought not to take part in what he calls "the hollow solemnities of a Church which is a sham." Each of them should rather do his part "toward the reconstruction of a Church that shall be a reality;" and that, he says, cannot be done so long as a pretence of believing in the old Christian theology is kept up.

People go to church, he says, because they associate the practice with respectability of habits and repute, and because they think it sets a good example; and they imagine that it does no harm to profess to believe doctrines "set down in the prayer book, however intrinsically absurd." But he is satisfied that they are all wrong. Churchgoing does "an infinitude of harm," according to this Buddhist, for the following reasons:

" It keeps up a barrier between men and divine know tant. Presbyterian. The theory of any Church is that itclergy instruct the people in knowledge of divine things But our modern clergy know nothing of these them selves and can give no instruction about them. What educated man believes that any clergyman is nearer Go is knowledge spart from goodness of life than himself: In one sense he thinks himself nearer to correct concep-tions of divine things, hazy though these may be to him. and if he talks to a clergyman about religion he does so with reticence and forbearance, as he would to a child humoring his amiable weakness."

He would have intelligent people stay at home and devote themselves to finding out about spiritual and divine things from eertain books he names, instead of "squandering their natural religious impulses on churchgoing." Thus they will help to build up the better Church and the living religion capable of satisfying not only the common run of society, "but the heart of the poet as well, and the brain of the philosopher." So they will get a Church worth going to, one of which he draws this picture:

"Imagine what a glorious privilege going to church would be if the Church were a reality; if the clergy were really men with higher faculties the investigation of divine their congregations, if going to church were for all men with a religious impulse a spiritual education, just as attending lectures at the Royal Society may be a physical education, if we had full assurance tha the clergy actually knew, of their personal knowl-edge, that next world of which we should hear them preach, and the exact destinies to which our lives as lived at any given moment, would conduct us if perse-vered with: if their comprehension of that science, so immeasurably higher than any physical science, which has to do with the growth and origin of the soul, wer ustrably far more complete than that of the wisestworldly standards-and the eleverest of their flock

But what does this Buddhist propose to ubstitute for the old Christian theology? It is nothing less than Spiritualism, witcheraft, mumbo-jumboism, which he calls the "Mysteries of Occultism." The priests of his new Church are to be the "high adepts in the art of employing those inner spiritual faculties which convey absolute knowledge of truth, as compared with the unreal knowledge acquired by the deceptive medium of the senses and the outer faculties of the mind." One of the books, for instance, which he recommends for perusal is Mmc. BLAVATSKY's "Isis Unveiled!"

And that is the sort of mush with which our Buddhist friend expects to build up a Church in opposition to Christianity! "The best place" he wishes us to find for his circular is among the crazy religionists of the lunation asylum, or perhaps among the black victims of Voodoo superstitions at the South. They might be attracted to his mumbo-jumbe Church. It certainly is not among the intelligent people he assumes to address. His circular is very fitly "published under the auspices of the Theosophical Society," for industry, and economy." Yet the objector | the Hierophant at the head of that society is can reply with a good deal of reason that | doing his best to make himself an adept in the black art, upon which this Buddhist would found his Church.

Does he flatter himself that men are going to reject the claims of the Bible to inspiration and of the Church to spiritual authority to accept those of pretended wizards, who profess to be familiar with the mysteries of an "occult philosophy," which they write about in a manner " purposely obscure ?" His old Buddhism is worth a great deal more than the trash with which his "theosophical" teachers have been stuffing him.

No More Raffling.

In 1880 representatives of the Irving Hall and Tammany Democracy raffled the Congressional and legislative nominations in this city. There must be no raffling this fall. The people will sanction no deal that robs the opponents of the River and Harbor trations, who was so little absorbed in his They demand the return of SAMUEL S. Cox, pof Hurchins. Democrats who can't unite on such candidates will be received with open arms by the Robeson phalanx.

Nor will the people sanction any bargain favoring the return of the County Clerk's office to Tammany Hall. They would justly regard such action on the part of the County Democracy as an acknowledgment that John Kelly was right and Gov. Robinson wrong in the campaign of 1879. Under the Governor's appointment in that year, HUBERT O. THOMPson wrested the County Clerkship from his predecessor at dead of night. He of all men ought to have no hand in such a bargain. It would in effect confirm Tammany's charges

of burglary. Harmony will be promoted neither by raffles nor by bargains made in the interests of aspiring candidates. Let the Bosses be sent to the rear. The united Democracy must be allowed to select their own candidates. Above all, no more raffling.

A good thing for the United Democracy Renominate WILLIAM A. BUTLER for County

A young man who says that he is afflicted with a chronic tendency to poetry, and wishes to know whether to encourage or discontinue his efforts, sends us the subjoined specimen of his productions:

For Love.

From the pleasing face.

Her medium form, her pleasing face.

Her winning ways, her conserved sprace.

Her timid speech, her conserved sprace.

We very heart and soul entrances,

Low her tere, Lose her there.

Lose and hear her everywhere.

Loannot work, I cannot rest,

Littl I know I shall be thest.

To having her for dearest treasure.

Where worth to me I cannot measure.

If this is the best that our young friend : do, we advise him to discontinue. As a whole, his little piece is commonplace. We do not thad in it any flash of that genius or imagination without which no one can be a poet. At the same time, he falls into serious faults of style, which show that he is still far from posssing the cultivation by dint of which an ordinary mind can yet compose what may pass for poetry. For instance, in the second line speaks of "conscious grace" whose he means unconscious grace; and in the fourth line his verb sins against one of the elementary rules of grammar.

However, we hate to discourage the aspira-

tions of youth. Perhaps our correspondent may yet do a great doal better than his specimen composition would indicate,

The name of the coming man who is to succeed Judge Folors as Secretary of the Treasury will probably read as follows: JOHN P. JONES

How small and unmeaning the News, the FRENCHES, the CROWLEYS, and the whole gang of them, will appear in comparison with thi man of original and fertile genius!

The Young Republicans of Brooklyn should explain why they vigorously opposed BENJAMIN F. TRACY for Mayor last year, and yet support him this year for Justice of the Supreme Court

The following question has been submitted to us for judgment:

"I hold that if a Jew gives up the religion he is a Jew no longer. My friend argues that to say Jew does not mean a religion, but a nation.

"I should think that when a man gives the faith up and never saw Jeruslein the home of the Jew, my friend's argument), nor a good many of his forefathers, then how can he be a Jew !

"Is it a nation or religion?"

Both of you are right and both are wrong. Jew is such both by race and by religion. If he adopts another faith, he ceases to be a Jew in religion; but, as he cannot change his ances try, he cannot cease to be a Jew in race. In an account of the arraignment of Mag-

GIE KEPPEL, who is charged with the abduction of LIZZIE SELDEN, the Ecening Post says the woman entered the court room with black vell drawn tightly over her face, but was compelled to remove it by Judge Moore while listening to the reading of the indictment by Assistant District Attorney Oakey."

It would be interesting to know by what authority Judge Moore compelled the prisoner to

In calling their newest steamship "Pavonia" the Conard Company have departed from their hitherto invariable custom of selecting for their vessels only the Latin names of known countries, as, for example, Britannia Gallia, Hibernia, and so on. In no classical or other dictionary can Pavonia be found, and the only information we have been able to obtain concerning it is from a foot note by the editor of KNICKERBOCKER'S "History of New York, which says that "Payonia is the name given on ancient maps to the region lying between Hoboken and Amboy." If the company follow out their new course, we may expect in time to see among their steamships the Morrisania the Astoria, the Ansonia, and others with like appellations borrowed from those of American towns. Or have the managers of the company been deluded with the idea that Pavonia is a classical word?

One of WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT'S sons is said to be talked of as the Republican candidate for Congress in the New York district now represented by Perry Bel-rost - New Haven Pulladiana.

Ab. indeed! The difficulty with the proposi tion is that young VANDERBILT is a Democrat and a supporter of BELMONT.

BLAINE AND SHERMAN.

Washington, Sept. 29 .- The news here is that John Sherman and Blaine are working in concert against Arthur and the Stalwarts. herman uniformly omits to notice the Administration in his Ohio speeches. The only reference Blaine has been known to make to it was in Chicago lately, when he remarked that he wished the poor thing well, which has been interpreted as an equivocal endorsement. Neither Sherman nor Blaine will appear in the New

Blaine received direct aid from Chandler's use of the Administration in Maine. Why use of the Administration in Maine. Why should not Chandler bring Blaine to the help of Folger, the Administration candidate in New York? With them the rule doesn't work both ways, but for Blaine all the time.

As for Sherman, the revival of his old charges against Arthur proves where he is and what he means.

It will take a great many good fish to compensate Arthur for what his enemies are doing while he is at his favorite sport.

A Poster in the White House.

Washington, Sept. 29.—A rather singular report was in circulation here a few days ago which, though not improbable in itself, could be traced to no trustworthy source. It was that one morning when the mechanics returned to their work on the White House they found posted conspicuously on the outer door the following a standard on the course door found posted conspic the following notice:

The President shall take care that the laws are faitharticle 2, section 3.

It was reported also that the notice was taken down and handed to Secretary Teller, the only Cabinet official at the time on duty, and that he immediately caused it to be forwarded to Gen. Arthur at Alexandria Bay.

Navni Officers Getting Anxious.

Officers of the navy at present attached to the various navy yards, and otherwise employed on shore duty, are greatly interested in the question of what the Secretary of the Navy will do with regard to section three of the Naval Appropriation bill, which prevides that no officer of the navy whose pay is appropri ated for in this bill shall be employed on any shore duty after Oct. 1, 1882, unless the Secretary of the Navy shall determine that the employment of an officer on such duty is required by the public interests. On the recent inspection tour of Secretary Chandler, which was nominally for the purpose of determining at what yards work may be suspended which yards may be closed and their perishable property and other stores be transferred, and at which yards re-duction of officers and employes may profitably be made, he obtained a list of all officers employed. This and Monitor steals of their sents in Congress.

They demand the return of Samuel S. Cox, and of those on special duty in the lighthouse board, naval rendezvous, and elsewhere, other than in the coast survey, torpedo station, and at the Naval Acadeny foots up \$071,400. It is believed that fully one-half of the officers now on shore or special duty wil be placed on waiting orders or furlough, thus effecting a saving of between \$300,000 and \$400,000 annually, and the officers on duty are becoming anxious as the ti draws near to know who will be the lucky ones.

Where Stand the Colored Voters? From the New York Clobe.

It will not profit us much to advise colored ters how to act. They are so thoroughly webled to the Republican party, so devoted to the name, that mer and platforms have little power to persuade them. All their political traditions, all their campaign war whoops, all their words of political endvarment, are written in the Republican tongue. Other partisan language to sound and fury to them. The mane of Democracy has lost none of its terrors; the past retains its ghastly form and outstretches its vandictive arm in the magical shadow of Democracy. But when the Republican party sha succeed in making a grave and rearing a tombstone for itself, when Democracy shall assume a less agonizing name, when other parties, with other names and just principles, appeal to the suffrage of the people, then the colored voters will be compelled to seek other alliances that will samek less of political serfdom. Education in our school of politics has made us as servile and sueptible of dictation as when the slave driver told us t Go, sir and we went. The change must come, chether we desire it or not. When a house is divided against itself it cannot stand. The Republican party is divided—but we are solid. When the wreck of parties and the crash of principles come, where will the colored man stand? Echo answers, where?

Too Much of It.

From the New York Times.
There is nothing to be gained by stubbornly maintaining that political forgery is at all times tight and proper. The excessive use of anything is injudicious and wrong, and that there was too much forgery at Saratoga cannot be denied by any really intelligent an

A Strange Mistake.

From the Chlouge Tribune From present appearances, the New York Republicans seem to have got into a free for all

with a three minute horse Mr. Miles and the River and Harbor Steal

To the Editor of The Sun-Sic: I am pleased to see the matter of the liver and Harbor plank in our platform so well shown up by your New Haven orrespondent in Monday's Scs. I was a delegate to th correspondent in Monday's Sex. I was a delegate to the Convention, and in favor of an expression of confidence in the President and commendation of his veto of that most corrupt measure. I have tried repeatedly to ascertain where our Congression Mr. Miles of the Fouritt Connectical District, stood on the veto question, but am madde to do so. I know about his being at homes its foundantly; but do you or some of your readers know how he would have voted, had he been in his seat when the veto was sent in?

BRIDGIFORT, Sept. 27.

A CONNECTICUT FORECAST.

HARTFORD, Sept. 30,-The Democratic State Convention meets in this city on Wednesday, Oct. 4. It is impossible to predict with any degree of certainty its choice of a candidate for Gov ernor. There is still a strong feeling that the nterests of the party demand the nomination of ex-Gov. Charles R. Ingersoll of New Haven, and all hope of his acceptance has not est been abandoned, although he has peremptorily declined to allow the use of his name His nomination is the one thing above al others that the Republicans look forward to with a dread that they make no attempt to con ceal. They acknowledge that he would prove nost formidable candidate, and there is apprehension on the part of the Bulkeley managers that if he accepts the nomination there will be repetition of the Democratic tidal wave of 1873 in the city of New Haven. The Hartford delegation to the approaching Convention was elected for the special purpose of making ex-Governor Ingersoll the candidate, and ex-Gov. Hubbard was placed at the head of it to present Ingersoll's name and move his nom nation by acclamation. This programme wil be carried out unless it is made impracticable by a renewed declination on the part of ex-Gov

Ingersoll, which will leave no room to doubt that his decision not to be a candidate must be accepted as irrevocable. A pressure will be brought to bear on him during the next three discounts of the content of the co

would be a stronger candidate. He is a young man, and his homination would meet the demands of the Young Democracy to be put in the front in this canvass. At the same time the old heads regard him with great approval. He is believed by many Democracy to be worthy to wear the mantle of his father, the late Origen S. Seymour, who stood in the first rank as a lawyer and a jurist, and enjoyed the confidence of his party in every respect.

Ex-Senator Eaton's name is less frequently heard in connection with the Gubernatorial nomination of late. If he is nominated it will be by Waller's aid, and against the wishes of the Hartford delegation, which desires to put him in the field against River-and-Harbor Buck in the First Congressional District.

Ex-Mayor Sumner of Hartford can have the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor for the asking. The Waller organ at New Haven has already suggested his name, It is understood that he would be willing to necept should ex-Gov. Ingersoil be placed at the head of the ticket, but reasonably certain that he will not take secend place under Mr. Waller. Next to Sumner, Dr. J. W. Alsop of Middletown, at present a State Senator, is most prominently mentioned for Lieutenant-Governor. The locality argument would diminish his chances if a New Haven man should be chosen for the first place, as Middlesex and New Haven Counties are in the same Congressional district. Edwin A. Buck of Windham may come up as a candidate. He is being urged for Governor by his own county, as well as Tolland. It is doubtful, however, whether he would prefer the second place on the State ticket to a nomination for Congress against Wall.

For Secretary of State, Co. Charles M. Joslyn of this city, at whose hands Morgan G. Bulker heads of the second place on the State ticket to a nomination for Congress against Wall.

For Secretary of State, Co. Charles M. Joslyn of this city, at whose hands Morgan G. Bulker heads a state of the place, Byyan F. Mahan. A young Irishman of New London, was entered for the Secretary ship at

We Belleve This is True.

To the Poston of The Sun-Sir: Referring your article in to day a edition, headed "The Nomina on of Judge Tracy," after stating that the Brooklyn Sally Exple favor: the nomination by the Democrats of Winchester Britton, you say:

Winchester Britten, you say:

That fournal, however, seems to overlook the fact that Mr. Britten was once removed from office by Gov. Dix, and subsequently defeated when he ran for District Attorney in the strongly Democratic county of Kings. We admit that there is no presumption whatever in favor of the propriety of any of two. Dix executive acts and that perhaps these things ought not to be remembered against Mr. Britten, but is it not telerably certain that they will be remembered and used!

After years of daily perusal of Los Sus, I have become so thoroughly a believer in its fairness as well as its wio thoroughly a believer in its fairness as well as its wis

four, that I have no hesitation in asking that you pu is the fact that within a few months after his removal by flav. Dix, Mr. Britton was unanimously renominated and redected by the voters of kines Country by nearly three times as large a unicrity as he received the first lime he was elected. Those of your readers unacquaint with the facts should not be under a nisspirelemann regarding a gentleman of Mr. Britton's integrity and ability.

BROWNIN, Sept. 29. BREOKLYN, Sept. 26.

Alexander Hamilton's Complexion and Eyes. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SET: Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge in his recent life of Alexander Hamilton states that Hamilton was "dark of skin," and on page 278 that " his eyes were dark."

The biographical student would infer from this that his eyes and complexion resembled those of Charles James Fox, Robert Burns, and Daniel Webster.

A safe stand by for the family during the season of cholers morbus, summer complaints, cramps, diarrheas, and all bowel complaints is Dr. Jayne's Caromative Halsam—of admitted efficacy, and, if occasion should arise, sure to prove unright—ide.

A FINE VIEW OF THE COMET.

The great comet of which so much has been said during the last fortnight, and which has been seen by very few persons in and around New York, on account of the long continued cloudy weather, blazed out in all ite splendor in the clear eastern sky before sunise yesterday morning. Although it is now on the wane, it is very much finer than the comet of 1881. Those who saw that comet will renember that its tail was comparatively faint. and that in strong moonlight it was almost indistinguishable a few degrees from the head. The tail of the present comet, on the other hand, is exceedingly brilliant, and, though the moon was shining brightly yesterday morning at 4% o'clock, the comet's tail was as sharply defined as though painted on canvas. In this respect it recalls descriptions of the grand comet of 1811, which it also resembles in shape. The head was as bright as the largest stars of the first magnitude, and 'brough the mists of the horizon it shone with a reddish light, a hue that was also perceptible in the lower portion of the solid-looking tail. The tail is about 20 degrees long, and between 4 and 5 o'clock in the morning it makes an angle of 45° with the eastern horizon, pointing toward the lone star Alphard in Hydra. It is slightly bent, or sword-shaped, the concave side being toward the north. There is an appearance as of narrow, dark rifts running lengthwise through it, as though a painter had drawn it with a coarse brush. Its perfeetly sharp outlines and steady light increase the appearance of solidity which at once im-

presses the beholder on seeing the comet. The best time to see it is between 4% and 5 'clock in the morning. It rises tail first, and o'clock in the morning. It rises tail first, and
the red hue that it borrows from the morning
haze increases the impressiveness of the scene.
It was a splendid sight yesterday morning to
see the comet still shining beautifully against
the deepening blue of the sky, as the sun began to redden the eastern horizon and light up
the upper regions of the atmosphere, extinguishing the stars. Nobody who rises early to
see this comet will regret the loss of sleep it
costs, for we may not behold such a spectacle
in the sky again in many years.

SUNBEAMS.

-Moody and Sankey are in Paris. They give only two Sundays to that city, as they are not at all bandy in their use of the French language. After that

they return to their work where English is spoken. -The Rev. Mr. Greenwood of the First Identity Church in Brooklyn is pegging away at his hobby, which is to establish the proposition that the Anglo-Saxons are identical with the ten lost tribes of larael. He believes that if this is once established in the mind of the Christian public "there will not be room on this earth for infidelity to squeeze in one of its dark, foreboding thoughts." There is, as far as heard from, no " Second Identity " Church,

-When an uneasy and dissatisfied clergyman wants to leave the church where he has been set-tled and get a call to another, he arranges for an ex-change of pulpits with some other pastor in a church in some place where there is a nice newspaper. It is then arranged to have it printed in the next issue of the news forcible and apt illustration, and above all case and smoothness in delivery, the reverend gentleman has but few equals in pulpit oratory. If this does not open the door for a call, the same operation or a kindred one is

tried elsewhere. -Mountain Evangelist Barnes says he looks for great results from the work he expects to do to-day in Cincinnati. The work he has done in that city in the chort time he has been there has greatly enough aged him. He has not looked for aid and comfort from the clergymen, for he knows by his experience in Day ton and Indianapolis that as a class they are not in sympathy with him. The clergy of Cincinnati are more stiffly orthodox and set in their ways than those of either of the other cities, and they are not likely to step out of their beaten paths for the oil or the oratory of the eccentric evangelist. They simply stand by in astonish ment and pronounce him a sort of theological wild man

-The last fantastic trick of the Salvation Army is to send a detachment of Hallelujah Lasses and others to Madrid to turn the gay and lively Spaniards from the error of their ways. Clarionets, tamborines, and other instruments of spiritual warfare only helped to make the Salvationists ridiculous in the eyes of the Spaniards, who laughed immoderately at them. The speech of the Army being in English, and not in the Spanish language, which they did not understand, the effect on the people of Madrid was not to lead any to be come converts. The Salvationists seem to have a wild idea that they must go to every nation and preach the gospel, whether the people to whom they preach can

derstand it or not. -It seems strange that two such churches as the South Baptist and the Pilgrim of the same de-nomination should not be sustained in such neighborhoods as these have occupied. The South is in Fortyeighth street and the Pilgrim in Thirty-third. Yet these two churches have declined to such an extent that a movement has been on foot for their consolidation. The plan of union was almost perfected when an unexpected obstruction arose and the whole enterprise dropped through. It is now understood that the South Church will, for the present, try to hold its own. The members of the Pilgrim Church are talking about selling their properly and trying to locate more eligibly. Both of these churches are surrounded by a dense population.

-A somewhat remarkable statement is nade by a religious paper concerning a church at Pike: "This congregation have improved their pulpit vacancy to make some needy church repairs, which are about finished; so that we may soon expect to hear that they have obtained an acceptable paster to take the place of the Rev. W. D. McKinley," The way this is put, it looks as if the coming of the new paster might be dependent on his judgment of the beauty and acceptability of the "needy church repairs" which have been made for his advantage. And it also looks as it the congregation had hardly done the fair thing by its former paster in letting the place become so shabby that he was glad to go away. There are many and mysterious reasons for entering into new pasterates, as well as for giving up old ones.

-Although the Rev. Mr. Eddy who was turied on Friday in Philadelphia had been known as such a notorious miser, a hard-fisted and ungenerous man, and a voluntary dweller in flith and equalor, two of the brethren who exhorted at his funeral spoke of to his habits of saving, in contrast with those of the other colored people of the neighborhood where he lived, who siwars spend every cent they carn and then run in debt to anybody who will trust them. The Eddy funeral was attended by enough colored people to pack the Bethel Church. It was a dismal occasion although there was nobody to mourn the death of the wretched old miser. His relations are now fighting over the \$150,000 he left. Nobody loved the old man.

-Alazy British elergyman can nowbuy lithographed sermons at the rate of about sixpence of week. The sermon trade is on the increase, and is man aged either by publishing concerns or by clergymen who want to ske out a slender support. A clergyman who has been conducting this business on the sly informs his patrons that he will receive only a limited number of mbscribers, and that the lithographs will be prepared in his own house and mailed only by his hands. He will so arrange affairs connected with the issue of these sermons that no two neighbors will be likely to receive the same sermon. The clergyman who is to receive a sermon gets it on Friday. This gives him all the time he needs to become acquainted with it by Sunday. At first a man has a mean feeling as he turns over the pages of a purchased sermon on the pulpit desk, making his people believe as he reads it that he wrote it during the week. After a few months of this sert of deceit he becomes hardened to it, and can deliver the lithograph nimost as naturally as if it were his own.

-For to-day's International Lesson, the Sunday schools will study about "the anomators at Beth-any," as found in Mark xiv., 1-11. The events resorted took place in the town of Rethany a short distance from Jerusalem, in the house of one Simon win had been a leper, but who had been healed by Jerus. The time for the crucifixion of Jesus was new drawing year and He had but few opportunities of meeting with this friends and associates. Simon gave Him a feart at which Mary and Lazarus were present. The charf shot dent of this feast was the ancienting by Mary of in feat of Jesus. As He was reclumed at the table size, letty came behind Him with a look of a sity and reasons to interest to the size of the size o came behind Him with a box of a silv and fractal with ment. Unwealing and opening this she account there feel with its performed contains in a count fractality love, and gratitude, she then would like feel with the hair of her head. The deep is who wave at the table criticised this set, and Jurha was expectally every on it remarking that it would have been better loved the costly dust ment and give the process to the poor. But the writer of Johns closest minutes that the criticism proceeded from the fact that delike was a threath person, and would have like to have it the handling of the money before the more made to be facilities. fore the poor residence is benefits. Judas was merce taken Stary was prateful. Jesus Himself spoke and disthreed their erticism . Let be refore. Wh, her! She hall wrought a good work of no mended what she had done for the spirit she had exhibited in doing it. She brought an offering probably worth fifty delians of our money. The fault finding Judas was even now bargaining to betray Jesus for less than ball of that. Her deed was acceptable because of the way is was done; free, generous, oberal. The criticism of Judas was had, not so much from an economical view a loving find favor with thed, while mean people and bype criter fall into contempt and disgrace.